

accordingly. The money must accompany them
say about ten cents a line.

forward without any consultation with the Treasury, but perhaps it would be better to divert it to this purpose to aid in avoiding an increase of the public debt, and depend upon the proceeds of the supplies on hand to furnish the means for exportation. This sum added to the above will, when paid into the Treasury, extinguish the original appropriation of \$2,490,387. 87, which with the articles on hand estimated at prices paid by Confederate Quartermaster General Walker are far below the

market price, will, I conceive, constitute the net profit realized. I will call that I have reason for believing the estimates for feeds abroad to be far below the truth, and that there are large quantities of shoes, cloth and blankets, iron, bacon, &c., bought and paid for yet abroad which do not come into this calculation.

Under authority conferred by the last Legislature, I have re-appointed our former agent, Mr. John Whitt, who has gone to Europe with instructions to negotiate for the purchase and forward, as soon as possible, such shipments as will enable us to make a final settlement with the public auditor. Until this is done we cannot show positively how the ac-

For a statement of the condition of our finances and the indebtedness of the State, I refer you to the report of Mr. Worth, my very efficient Public Treasurer. Being well adapted by talents and experience to the conduct of financial affairs, I am generally content to abide by all his suggestions in that regard. I am sorry, however, that I cannot yield the same respect to his advice as to military affairs, and the method of conducting the war.

I can see great propriety in the retention by the State of a small military force in time of

still her physical power to other hands. The time has already come when, to say the least of it, the assertion of a right as pertaining to a sovereign State is worth much more if backed by some show of physical power to enforce it. Neither can I regard it as in any wise anomalous that the State should employ her militia in trying to arrest the numerous bands of deserters who infest the country, robbing and murdering the citizens, and, in some instances,

compelling a strong force to be under arms to protect the sittings of the courts. The anomaly, if any there be in the case, might certainly be found in the Government permitting these

outlaws to act the civil authorities at defiance, pillage and murder at will, until loyal citizens

because such prevention would increase the State taxes! As a matter of course, it is expected that the Confederate government will ultimately assume all military outlays necessarily incurred by the States for that defense of themselves which it is unable to render. But

well. I am sure, now, I submit we must be protected nevertheless; and the objection that in protesting ourselves we are also assisting in the maintenance of the Congress, will hardly be a good one. Doubtless, it would be a good thing if all people could carry on a campaign to preserve the present quiet without any expenditure of money at all. I say *doubtless*, because, to my knowledge, it has never been tried. But, having before our eyes the very strongest evidence of the constant necessity of the troops, I can see no way but to incur the debt and to do our utmost to protect the country and execute the laws.

Probably an arrangement might be made with the Confed-

the payment of State forces now, especially of our regulars and the home guard on duty at the front, as both are under Confederate attack and doing the service of Confederate troops.

I, however, concur in the Treasurer's recommendation, that the taxes will have to be considerably increased for the next fiscal year. In addition to the slight increase in the military appropriations, and some small sums heretofore mentioned for the securing of a proper supply of salt, I hope it will be necessary to enlarge the existing appropriations only in regard to

lated to be our imperative duty to provide for these persons, and the system now pursued by the country in providing such for the widows of soldiers' families, I conceived to be unjust to themselves. A poor country, possessing few slaves; but a large white population, would be taxed with the support of three or four times the number of persons that a wealthy country, with a small white population, and double the ability to pay, would have to do for. I regarded the support of these families as much the public tax, that of the soldier himself, and that the true principle is to levy it upon the State at large. It is the duty of the State to

own place, the committee have to support their own poor, not the families of soldiers. I therefore recommend an appropriation of two millions of dollars, to be expended in the purchase of such kind of property as would be most profitable to the poor, and give, gallon of syrup. And, so changed and systematized as poor may deem best.

From a careful observation of the difficulties experienced by the county supply commission, for the last year, and owing to the improvement in the price of Congress, new transfer still is made by the board of supply for the poor on their farms to sell all their surplus to the Confederate government. I am convinced that this is the surest and best way to provide for

I desire to call your attention to the condition of the militia and the guard for some decrease, which requires some additional legislation. Both of these organizations were put out when the territory allotted to the different regiments and battalions contained no men.

But the letters were stripped by censorship, mail security and the resulting delay in their transmission. "I don't know what the government is thinking," he said. "When I now call out the boys guard to their allegiance, I have to put many words before them in order to get out of convention and, and the paramilitary officers constituting a large part of the whole, they are not boys, as they cannot be made to serve in the ranks. This is the greatest headache and the greatest. The only thing is reorganization and consolidation. I think the boys guard is one of the some guard organization as being too many, and the passage of a law concerning the combination of the children committee of

The report of the Surgeon General, which is sent in, is worthy of your consideration. I doubt if any department of the State Government has done more good to our soldiers with so small an expenditure of money. Every effort will be made to increase its usefulness.

on. Their unparalleled unanimity at the
has put to rest all our apprehensions on
score, and satisfied our enemies and our
nds that North Carolina will share the fate
real or worse of her confederates. A nobler

I have also a two horse wagon for sale.
E. L. GORRELL.

Address, **J. A. CORNISH.**

people in sustaining our wise and patriotic
 arer—Mr. Trenchard—in his efforts hitherto
 cessful in putting our financial matters on

Com's Appraisement for Stock of N. C.
W. Monahan, Umphre.